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Atlantic to the great plains, but not to the mountains beyond. *V. Labrusca* is our most local species, being confined to the Alleghany Mountains and the region between them and the Atlantic, unknown in the Mississippi Valley or beyond. Whatever has been called so there, or in Louisiana or Texas, is a large and downy leaved form of *aestivalis*, always readily distinguished by its "intermittent" tendrils, while *Labrusca* has more or less "continuous" tendrils.

Will local botanists assist me to more accurately define the geographical limits of our species of Vitis? And may I request them to collect fertile flowers as well as sterile, the only ones found in most herbaria?

ST. LOUIS, June. G. ENGELMANN.

§ 240. **Botrychium simplex, Hitch, in Mass.**—I have received from Mr. E. S. Wheeler of Berlin, Mass., a specimen that proves to be good B. simplex Hitch. The specimen represents Milde's "*forma incisa*" and was found growing with a few others in a sandy plain. This is the first instance of genuine specimens of this rare fern being found in Massachusetts since Dr. Torrey's Deerfield specimen—date unknown—many years ago, and its rediscovery now will give to our botanists an additional stimulus to exert themselves still further in the search for additional stations.

Since I sent the above I have personally verified the rediscovery. There were in all about 125 plants growing on an exposed sandy plain, where the spores may have been blown from some of the higher hilly regions of the surrounding country. The specimens were all small, and it would seem as if the station could not have been there a very long time, probably, allowing three years growth from spores, and two for the largest form above ground, not more than five or six years, or there would have been some more fully developed plants.

I am now desirous of obtaining southern and western forms of all of our Botrychia and will be very grateful to any one who will favor me with specimens.

If I can make any return it will afford me much pleasure to do so. GEO. E. DAVENPORT.

§ 241. **Herb. Mass. Hor. Society.**—The collection of N. American Ferns which I have prepared for this Herbarium being about complete, I now propose adding to it the remaining *Vasculur Cryptogamic* plants of the United States, and respectfully solicit specimens from the botanists of the country for that purpose. Any specimens sent will be thankfully acknowledged, and placed in the Herbarium with donor's name and ticket, and, whenever possible, I shall be glad to supply any desiderata.

GEO. E. DAVENPORT, 8, Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

§ 242. **Musci Appalachiani. Supplement I.**—Tickets of 100 specimens of Mosses collected mostly in the Eastern part of North America, by Coe F. Austin, Closter, N. J., price 25 cents. Mr. Austin's supplementary collection is now ready for distribution, at $6 the hundred species, each represented by from ten to fifty specimens.

§ 243. **New Localities.**—Mr. Hall writes us that he found, about the middle of the month, quite a bed of *Lipparis liliifolia*, Rich., quite near Larchmont Station, N. H. R. R. We are reminded, thereby, that a lady showed us this spring from Premium Point, in the same neighborhood, *Smilacina stellata*, Desf., *Uvularia perfoliata*, L., and *Castilleia coccinea*, L. Mr. Le Roy showed us lately where *Bellis perennis*, L., had established itself in the grounds of Columbia College.

§ 244. **Townsendia.**—I have received a dozen or more fresh specimens of Townsendia Wilcoxiana, first noticed in the BULLETIN, Vol. 6, p. 163. They come from Dr. T. E. Wilcox, U. S. A., Camp Supply, Indian Territory. They conform precisely with the *one* original specimen, and description. All bear simply one head. None show any tendency to lose or shorten the pappus of the ray florets, which is quite as copious as that of the disk.

This genus was founded chiefly on the inequality of the pappus in the ray and disk. Now in this new species, this inequality vanishes, and the question arises, can the genus be still maintained? Are there other distinctive marks between Townsendia and Aster? There are. Our plant, like other Townsendias, is distinguished by its remarkable habit, being stemless, with the leaves and head closely radical. The involucre scales are scarious-edged, fringed, and colored, never green-tipped. The rays are bifid at end, the disk corollas *white* with the five teeth brown, never yellow. Pappus bristles flattened and barbellate; and other differences. It is certainly not an Aster. ALPHONSO WOOD.

§ 245. **When the Leaves appear.**—The following table of observations made by Mr. N. L. Britton is a good companion piece to that in § 223 on the fall of the leaves. The tables differ a little in the plants observed, we suppose because the observer was separated from his former notes. The observations are of the more value as they refer not to individual plants but to the general appearance of the vegetation on one portion of Staten Island. The table of the number of days during which the plants are bare is particularly interesting. The average period seems to have been a little over 165 days, or more than 5 months. Cephalanthus is without leafy covering 49 days more than the average; Paulownia, 28; Juglans nigra, 25; Ailanthus, Catalpa, Negundo, each 19 days. Paulownia and Ailanthus are exotics, and the others except Cephalanthus are perhaps out of their proper region, but Cephalanthus, which far exceeds the rest in its period of hibernation, is certainly at home here. Of those that keep their leaves the longest, the Lilac exceeds the average, 45 days; Baccharis, 44; Salix Babylonica and Prunus Cerasus, each 31; Viburnum Lentago, Myrica cerifera and Salix alba, each 25 days; Sambucus Canadensis, 23; and Quercus palustris, 20 days. Of these nine, four are exotics. The greatest difference between Lilac and Cephalanthus is 94 days, about 3 months. There are 65 plants enumerated. Of 16 of these the hibernating period is not given. Lilac is in leaf 246 days, Cephalanthus 152 days. Sixty per cent. about 200 days. It is interesting to notice that Rosaceae keep their leaves a longer time, and Amentaceae (forest trees), except Quercus, a shorter time than the average.